
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON SEGREGATION AT THE "C" LOCUS IN Phaseolus vulgaris

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All crosses in which only the color alleles, C, c, and C^r , were segregating produced expected results in the F_2 , segregating into 1 of the darker solid color; 2 mottled in the darker and lighter color; 1 of the lighter solid color. The parents involved were:

P.I. number	<u>Genotype</u>
310455	CC
361438	CC
313437	cc
361433	cc
361436	cc
361445	\mathtt{CrCr}

When F_2 populations were analyzed which involved one of the pattern genes ($C^{\rm st}$, $C^{\rm m}$, or $C^{\rm rho}$), the segregations observed were as expected with 1 homozygote with the pattern over a buff background; 2 heterozygotes with the pattern over a background determined by other genes present; 1 solid colored. The colors of the solid-colored seeds are the same as the background colors of the heterozygotes. The pattern genes produce the same colors as the $C^{\rm r}$ gene. Parents carrying these pattern genes were:

P.I. number	<u>Genotype</u>
358188	C st C st (striped) C st C st
370549	0 0
353532	C^mC^m (mottled)
361515	$\mathbf{C^m}\mathbf{C^m}$
339529	CrhoCrho (rhomboid, appearing
361420	CrhoCrho

The above results agree with those reported by Prakken (1970 and later). However, Prakken has also reported that when two of the pattern genes are segregating, the ${\rm F}_2$ should segregate into 1 with one pattern; 2 with both patterns; 1 with the other pattern with all the patterns in the same color over a buff background. Our results do not agree with this prediction of Prakken's. We found that when two pattern genes were present in the same genotype, it was possible to see both patterns in slightly different colors. Our results are as follows:

	Homozygous phenotype	Heterozygous phenotype	Homozygous phenotype
Parents:	361515 (C ^m) x 370549 (C st)		
Pattern:	Striped	Striped/mottled	Mottled
Observed No.:	276	560	420
Colors:	Blackish	Blackish/blackish brown	Blackish brown
	Brownish	Brownish/greenish brown	Greenish brown
	Orangish	Orangish/reddish	Orange red
	Pale red	Pale red/lilac red	Lilac red
Parents:	358188 (Cst) x 361420 (Crho)		
Pattern:	striped	Striped dotted	Dotted
Observed No.:	100	140	72
Colors:	Blackish	Blackish/dark purple	Dark purple
	Brownish purple	Brownish purple/dark lavender	Dark lavender
	Blackish brown	Blackish brown/brownish	Brownish
	Orange red	Orange red/reddish	Reddish
Parents:	339529 (C ^{rho}) x 353532 (C ^m)		
Pattern:	Dotted	Dotted/mottled	Mottled
Observed No.:	120	243	125
Colors:	Reddish	Reddish/lighter reddish	Reddish

In all three of these crosses, the expected 1:2:1 ratio for the one gene pattern segregation was found. The only discrepancy was that the heterozygotes showed both patterns in slightly different colors. One cross (PI $361445 \times PO 370549$) involving the alleles C^{st} and C^{r} also showed a similar slight difference in color between the stripes and the background color in the heterozygotes. The conclusion is that, although these pattern alleles of the C locus do cause very similar color, as has been reported by Prakken, there is enough difference so that the two different colors can be distinguished when both alleles are present in the same genotype.

References

- Prakken, R. 1970. Inheritance of colours in <u>Phaseolus vulgaris</u> L. II. A critical review. Meded. Landbouwhogesch., Wageningen. 70(23):1-38.
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